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SUBJECT:	Soviet Manipulation of International Physicians' Group	2
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SUBJECT: Soviet Manipulation of International Physicians' Group 2	25 X 1
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Washington, D. C. 20505

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

24 January 1986

Soviet Manipulation of International Physicians' Group	25X1
Summary	
The Soviet Union has successfully conducted a campaign to manipulate the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the recipient of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize. Moscow's influence efforts date from the group's first conference in 1981, when Soviet co-chairman Yevgeniy Chazov now a full member of the CPSU Central Committee urged that it advocate Soviet arms control proposals. the Soviets have used several tactics to influence the group, including exploiting Chazov's leadership position, targetting the organization for covert action, and involving IPPNW in the activities of Moscow's traditional front group apparatus. As a result the IPPNW has become increasingly critical of the United States. In our opinion, Moscow's use of indirect methods of control is what distinguishes the IPPNW from traditional Soviet fronts such as the World Peace Council.	25X1 25X1 25X1
In our view, Soviet attempts to influence the IPPNW are part of the USSR's evolving propaganda effort aimed at creating a broadly-based opposition to US arms control policies. While we expect that the recent controversy over Chazov's role in the official Soviet campaign against dissident Andrei Sakharov will weaken future efforts by Moscow to influence the physicians' group, we believe that this setback is unlikely to deter the Soviets from continuing attempts to exploit this and other Western-based or East-West disarmament organizations. Already there are indications that a journalists' peace group is being formed, and the Soviets have approached a European scientific institute with a view toward exploiting that organization in the anti-SDI campaign.	25X1
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GI M 86-20026	25X1

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Soviet Manipulation of International Physician's Group

While Moscow continues to mobilize its traditional front group apparatus and pro-Soviet Communist parties against US arms control policies, in recent years we have observed an increase in Soviet efforts to manipulate Western disarmament organizations such as European Nuclear Disarmament. These organizations are opposed to Western military programs, but are not sympathetic to Communist ideology. Because Moscow does not control them, it resorts to more indirect means of influence. In our judgment, Soviet propagandists hope that, by exploiting such groups, they can create the sort of broad-based opposition to US policies, particularly the Strategic Defense Initiative, that characterized the anti-INF campaign in Europe. Moscow's success in promoting and influencing one such group, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), suggests that we will see even greater efforts in this direction in the future.

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Responding to an invitation from American and Soviet doctors, a group of physicians from several nations — including the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States — met in 1981 to form the IPPNW as a public international forum to express hope for nuclear restraint. Since that time, it has grown into a large network of national affiliates that, according to public sources, together claim the support of some 135,000 physicians in 34 nations; we believe that most of this membership comes from Bloc countries. In almost all Western countries, members join the group as individuals, but in the USSR and other Bloc countries the respective Academies of Medical Sciences established national affiliates and continue to control their membership.

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The management structure of the IPPNW provides Moscow with ample opportunities to influence the group. The presidium -- the most important organ -- is composed of Yevgeniy Chazov, the Soviet co-chairman of IPPNW, and an American counterpart.

the day-to-day management is in

the hands of an eight-member committee, including two doctors from the Communist Bloc.

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In our judgment, the Soviets regard the IPPNW as an ideal vehicle for propaganda because of the credibility of the medical profession in most countries and supposed neutrality of medicine with respect to ideology. The importance the Soviets attach to the IPPNW is indicated by the high level of Soviet media attention it has received over the years. Chazov is a full member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and a trusted representative of the ruling elite who tries to promote the image of the USSR as a champion of peace.

o In 1982 Chazov published a chapter in a book entitled Peace and Disarmament along with prominent figures such

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as V. V. Zagladin, Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU, and N. N. Inozemtsev, Director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute of the World Economy and International Relations.

- O Chazov was also the moderator in June 1982 of an hourlong forum between Soviet and US scientists entitled "For the Prevention of Nuclear War" which was shown on Soviet television.
- o Chazov has written articles describing the work of IPPNW for Pravda and other publications.

The Soviet Government apparently gives Chazov considerable latitude in his efforts to convince the West of Soviet sincerity. For example, unlike the dissident peace organization Moscow Group to Establish Trust, Moscow "permits" Chazov to speak out in the Soviet press against Soviet defense spending and in support of more funds for health care.

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Soviet Influence Activities

Moscow has tried to influence the IPPNW from its beginning. At the group's founding conference in 1981, Chazov urged that the organization advocate Soviet arms control policies,

Since then, Chazov frequently has used his position as co-chairman to endorse Soviet positions and to attack those of the United States. For example, in a recent Soviet television broadcast, Chazov -- appearing as a representative of IPPNW -- criticized SDI, saying that it "will neither save the United States nor the world."

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Moscow has also used its traditional front group apparatus in efforts to promote and influence IPPNW. According to public sources, the organization formerly shared office space in London with the Generals for Peace and Disarmament, 2 a Soviet front. In 1984 the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council instructed its member organizations to ensure that their countries' physicians participated in the IPPNW Congress held that year.

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There is also some evidence that the Soviets have tried to influence IPPNW through more covert means.

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¹According to a Western press report, hundreds of the group's activists are subject to harsh persecution by Soviet authorities, including prison sentences.

²Generals for Peace and Disarmament is an affiliate of the Soviet-sponsored World Peace Council composed of former high-ranking NATO and Warsaw Pact officers.

Increas	singly Critical of the United States
the yea	n our view, Moscow's influence efforts have paid off. Over ars the IPPNW has become increasingly critical of the West eral and the United States specifically.
0	The Third IPPNW Congress, held in June 1983 in Amsterdam, produced an appeal that reflected two longstanding Soviet propaganda lines, namely, that all nuclear powers must unequivocally agree to renounce the use of nuclear arms in any conflict, and that a freeze on nuclear weapons must be followed by their reduction and ultimate elimination from the arsenals of all countries.
0	At the Fifth Congress of the IPPNW held in Budapest in June 1985, the United States received more criticism than the Soviets from speakers such as former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and German Social Democratic Party leader Willy Brandt.
0	At the Fifth Medical Congress for the Prevention of Nuclear War in Mainz, Germany, in November 1985, retired West German General Gerd Bastian, a leading member of the Generals for Peace and Disarmament, spoke against Bonn's policies. In addition, the West German press reported that 2,000 of the participants held a demonstration in Wiesbaden to protest the number of NATO military installations in that region.
Intensi	fied Soviet Efforts
Nobel H	nce the IPPNW was selected as the recipient of the 1985 Peace Prize, Soviet efforts to influence the organization atensified:
0	Konstantin Volkov, a retired Soviet UN official who heads SMPD, managed to convince the IPPNW to participate in a January 1986 conference in Geneva entitled "All Together for Peace," which a number of Soviet front organizations are

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o Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met for two hours on 18 December with Chazov and Bernard Lown, the American co-chairman of the IPPNW. Gorbachev used the Kremlin meeting to complain that the recent statements by US spokesmen are at variance with the spirit of Geneva. The doctors, in turn, urged Gorbachev to extend the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing.	25X1
We believe that the Soviets regard the awarding of the Nobel Prize to the IPPNW as a success in their propaganda campaign against SDI and the Reagan administration's policies. The award has been praised on Soviet television and in the press. A lengthy article by Chazov on the IPPNW's role in the antinuclear movement appeared in Pravda after the prize was announced in September. Moscow's increased attention to the IPPNW almost certainly is related to the growth of the organization's political influence resulting from the award. According to Western press reports, IPPNW has growing ties with the Labour Party in Britain, the Social Democratic Party in Germany, and	
The Nobel Prize award has not, however, been an unqualified propaganda victory for Moscow. In late November, the US Embassy in Bonn reported that Chazov's receipt of the prize was criticized sharply by Heiner Geissler, the Secretary of the Christian Democratic Union in West Germany and the campaign manager of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In a letter to the Nobel committee, Geissler demanded that the peace prize be withdrawn because of Chazov's past involvement in an official Soviet campaign against the human rights activist Andrei Sakharov. Despite a rejection of Geissler's accusations by the committee's German section as unfounded and part of a "defamation campaign," Kohl joined the appeal against Chazov on 1 December, along with ten other leaders of Western Europe's affiliated Christian Democratic Parties.	25X1
The award also provoked controversy in Norway. According to the US Embassy, Norwegian press criticism of the award has centered on: (1) whether IPPNW has actually accomplished anything to merit the award; (2) the imbalance between IPPNW efforts in the USSR and in the West; (3) the degree to which IPPNW positions align with Soviet policies; and (4) IPPNW cofounder Chazov's record on human rights and particularly his participation in the campaign against Sakharov. As a protest, a group of Norwegian academics and humanitarians awarded an	25X1

alternative peace prize on 8 December in Oslo to Dr. Anatoliy Koryagin, a 47-year-old Soviet psychiatrist who is reportedly near death in a Siberian labor camp. The American and Soviet co-chairmen of the IPPNW accepted the Nobel Peace Prize on 10 December amid continuing controversy about their group and protests outside the award ceremony over the Soviet recipient.

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Some Possible Risks For Moscow

Although IPPNW has been useful to Moscow in its international propaganda campaign on disarmament, we believe the Soviet Government faces a dilemma in its attempts to manipulate the IPPNW.

- o If Moscow pushes too hard, causing IPPNW to be seen as merely another Soviet-dominated front such as the World Peace Council, its usefulness for propaganda purposes would likely diminish.
- o By publicizing the IPPNW's argument that a nuclear war could not be won, Moscow may run some risk of alarming its own population and undermining military morale. In the past, the Soviet elite has managed to isolate the general population from external sources of information on nuclear weapons, but contacts with organizations such as IPPNW could gradually erode this isolation.
- o Because IPPNW is a network of national affiliates, one or more of them may become critical of Soviet policies and embarrass the USSR internationally.

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IPPNW as a Model

While the controversies	regard	ing th	ne IPP	w's t	receipt o	f the
Nobel Peace Prize somewhat d						
believe that manipulation of			IPPNW	will	be given	high
priority under the Gorbachev	regime.	•				

We expect that, over the next year or so, Moscow will back similiar groups involving other professionals -- journalists, lawyers and scientists -- as adjuncts to the propaganda work conducted by its traditional front group apparatus. Already there is evidence that Moscow has embarked on this venture. The US Mission to NATO recently reported that the Soviets are encouraging a reputable French scientific institute to sponsor an international conference of Soviet and US scientists in April 1986

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